

BULGARS GIANT PORTE'S REQUEST

Armistice Agreed Upon With View of Discussing Terms.

WAR SITUATION IS PERPLEXING

Many Rumors of Bulgarian Victories Come From Front, but Strict Censorship Prevents Confirmation—Cholera Spreads, and Victors May Not Enter Capital.

Bulgaria's Demands as Price of Peace

London, November 15.—Bulgaria's terms of peace to Turkey, as reported from Vienna and sent from that city by the correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, consist of seven conditions. The first stipulation is the surrender of the Thracian army and its withdrawal, guarded by Bulgarians. The second provides for the evacuation by the Turks of Adrianople, Scutari, Monastir and Janina. The third calls for payment of a war indemnity. The fourth demands the surrender of conquered territory. The fifth calls for the internationalization of Constantinople. The sixth provides for opening the Dardanelles and making Salonika a free port. Since Bulgaria already has expressed a willingness to leave the status of Constantinople and the Dardanelles to the powers, says the correspondent, the fifth and sixth clauses of the terms as reported here appear improbable.

London, November 15.—Bulgaria and Turkey have agreed upon an armistice, according to a special news agency dispatch which reached this city this afternoon from Bucharest, Rumania. As the censorship permits no news to come from the front, the situation at the scene of the fighting in the Balkans is more perplexing than ever tonight. Various reports have drifted in, however, among them that Adrianople has fallen, that the Bulgarians have captured Hadimekui, the headquarters of the Turkish commander-in-chief, that Naxim Pasha, the Turkish generalissimo, had capitulated, and that the Bulgarians, either by sea or land, had reached the vicinity of Kilios, on the Black Sea coast, a short distance from Constantinople. These reports are still without confirmation. A vague dispatch is published stating that six forts along the Thracian line have been captured after what are described as heavy sacrifices on the part of the Bulgarians. All the reports previously published through the Vienna Reichspost or emanating from other sources go to show that the Bulgarians are having no easy task. Nothing is known as to whether the battle continues. The British government has received no news from the front for some days. What perhaps is of graver import than the progress of the hostilities in Southeastern Europe, however, is the revelation of the tremendous ravages cholera is making not only among the destitute refugees who are arriving in thousands at Constantinople, but among the Turkish troops of the Thracian line.

It is supposed that this danger will might suffice to give the Bulgarian commanders a pause and induce the Bulgarian government to arrange an armistice and negotiate peace, since all the practical objects for which the war has been undertaken already have been secured, and it is therefore useless to run the risk of an epidemic of cholera in the Bulgarian army for the sake of a formal entry to Constantinople, to avoid which, it is believed, Turkey is ready to agree to almost any terms.

Hold Out Olive Branch

A significant article appears in the Bulgarian government organ, Mir. It declares that peace is imminent, and holds out the olive branch to Turkey to enter into a good understanding with the Balkan league.

Constantinople Dispatch to the Cologne Gazette declares that Bulgaria has abandoned her intentions to enter Constantinople, being thus advised by Russia and Great Britain. Although the report that an armistice has already been arranged is not yet confirmed, all indications point in that direction, and it may be supposed that the terrible conditions of famine and destitution prevailing among the refugees in the neighborhood of Constantinople, which are calculated to provide a hotbed for the spread of cholera, may have had something to do with Bulgaria's decision.

From other points comes news of the occupation of the peninsula of Mount Athos by the Greeks, and the march of the Greek army from Salonika to join in the Serbian attack on Monastir. This attack, according to a Belgrade dispatch, began yesterday with the encounter between Turkish and Serbian cavalry near the city of Monastir.

POLICEMAN ARRESTED

He Tells Court That He Aided in Manufacturing Evidence. Carterville, Ga., November 15.—A confession by Policeman Cox that he aided in manufacturing evidence in the case and testified falsely brought a sudden halt to the murder trial of W. J. Wooten, just as the jurors rapped on the door to signify that they were ready with their verdict. Wooten was charged with the murder of W. H. Griffin, of Kingston, here several months ago. Cox had testified to finding a pair of knucks at the scene of the killing. He told the court today the weapon had been "planted" by James Burrows, a former jailer, who told him to find and offer it to prove Wooten's justification in shooting Griffin. Judge A. W. Fife immediately ordered the jury to withhold its verdict. Cox's testimony was impeached by the State, and he was arrested for perjury. Burrows also was arrested, charged with subordination of perjury. At a night session of the court the jury was permitted to return its verdict. Burrows, with recommendations of mercy, The sentence is ten years in the penitentiary. Lawyers gave notice of an appeal, and bond was fixed at \$10,000.

BIG GIFT TO CORNELL

New York Banker Donates Sum Estimated at \$2,000,000. New York, November 15.—Through the gift of a large sum of money, said to be \$2,000,000, by George F. Baker, president of the First National Bank, an affiliation has been effected between New York Hospital and Cornell University whereby the university acquires the use of one-half of the entire hospital service for purposes of medical teaching and research. The gift supplies the university with a laboratory for the more perfect study and investigation of disease. The New York Hospital is one of the oldest institutions of the kind in the city. The Society of the New York Hospital deriving its charter by royal grant from George III. June 3, 1771. Cornell Medical College, which was established in this city in 1888, is situated at Twenty-eighth Street and First Avenue. Its establishment was made possible through the gift of \$500,000 as a maintenance fund by Oliver H. Payne. The consolidation of the college with the hospital is the second such consolidation in the city.

DENOUNCES HER FIANCE

Dying Girl Hopes Alleged Murderer Will Keep Just Reward. Ashburn, Ga., November 15.—"I never want to lay eyes again on Tan Cleghorn; he has wrecked my life, and I want him to reap his just reward," said the accusation made by Miss Minnie Marchman, a farmer's daughter, against her fiancé just before she died, according to a statement made today by Mrs. M. E. Marchman, aged mother of the girl. After the coroner's verdict a warrant was issued charging young Cleghorn with poisoning his fiancée, and no trace of him had been found by officers late today. It was charged that Cleghorn gave Miss Marchman fruits and candy four days before she died in convulsions. Her stomach is being analyzed by Atlanta chemists, who today refused to divulge the nature of any discoveries they might have made.

VISIT FORT W. P. HENSON

Lutherans Attend Reception and Witness Drama Parade. Atlanta, Ga., November 15.—Delegates attending the Lutheran Synod of the South, in session here today, before Fort W. P. Henson, which they attended a reception and witnessed drama parade. Rev. L. A. Fox, D. D., made a stirring report at the morning session of the mission work in the city. He urged the establishment of a \$50,000 fund. Addresses on this subject were made by Rev. W. E. Greaver, Atlanta, Ga.; Rev. J. H. Miller, Greenville, S. C.; and Rev. J. L. Morgan, Raleigh, N. C.

HAWLEY FOR SENATE

Will Resign Governorship and Receive Appointment as Successor. Boise, Idaho, November 15.—Governor James H. Hawley, of Idaho, announced today that he would resign, probably to-morrow, Lieutenant Governor Sweetzer, who is a Republican, announced that as Governor-elect he would resign, and that Senator Hawley is a Democrat.

COLONEL GAINS SEVEN VOTES

New Has Lead of Ninety-Nine Over San Francisco. San Francisco, November 15.—The official canvass of San Francisco County this afternoon gives Theodore Roosevelt a net gain over the earlier count of seven votes. In the entire State ninety-nine votes, with only Los Angeles County to be heard from officially.

Passenger Train Attacked

Striking Miners—Night Attackers—A passenger train on the Cabin Creek branch of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, the miners stopped the train and refused to allow it to proceed because two carloads of alleged strike-breakers were attached. Governor Glasscock has ordered a company of State militia from this city to the scene.

Held on Murder Charge

Atlanta, Ga., November 15.—Charged with killing Policeman E. C. McConnell, at Asheville, N. C., last year, George J. Ray, a negro, must return to that State to stand trial. He was denied a writ of habeas corpus by the Superior Court, and will return with the North Carolina deputies to-morrow.

Nine Jurors Accepted

Fort Worth, Tex., November 15.—Four jurors were secured out of fifty-two tallems examined today in the trial of John Beal Spauld, banker, accused of having murdered G. E. Royce, Sr., ranch owner. So far, nine jurors have been accepted. All of the men are farmers, and married.

Must Face Charge

Chattanooga, Tenn., November 15.—Dr. David May, who claims to come from Asheville, N. C., was arrested here this afternoon at the instance of Cincinnati attorneys, who claim he is wanted there for passing worthless checks.

Rayner No Better

Washington, November 15.—Senator Isidor Rayner, of Maryland, whose condition is regarded by his family as extremely grave, was no better tonight. The Senator, who is suffering from neuritis, is attended constantly by physicians. He is conscious, but extremely weak.

Loraine to Go Under Nails

Chicago, November 15.—Loraine in attendance on Senator George W. Loraine today announced that they would return to him to-morrow for operation.

CHARGE AGAINST PRESIDING ELDER

His Veracity Questioned by Minister Accused of Inefficiency.

WOMEN DO NOT GET RIGHTS OF LAITY

Whole Question Is Laid on Table by Overwhelming Majority—Case of Rev. J. F. Vallant Not Disposed Of. Ministers Received and Characters Passed.

Lynchburg, Va., November 15.—That which eclipsed everything else in the way of a special feature on the floor of the Virginia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, during the session of today was the following statement made by Rev. J. F. Vallant, of Berlin, Md., with reference to a letter written to him by Rev. T. N. Potts, presiding elder of the Eastern Shore District: "I hold in my hand a letter from Dr. Potts. The whole letter is false from start to finish."

The arrival of the hour for an order of the day prevented the reading of the letter to the conference, which he was about to do, but he will be heard at a later session. This unusual occurrence on the floor of the conference grew out of the fact that Dr. Potts had made a motion that the conference locate Mr. Vallant on the ground of inefficiency, as a traveling preacher. Mr. Vallant, not being willing to be located, was granted the privilege of giving his reasons on the conference floor why he should not be located. When Dr. Potts made the motion that Mr. Vallant be located, Mr. Vallant at once asked that he be given the privilege of speaking to the conference in his own defense. Bishop Denny granted him the privilege, stating that to be the right of every preacher under such conditions.

Vallant Makes Defense. Mr. Vallant stated that he had been a traveling preacher in the conference for twenty-two years, and that the arraignment for inefficiency as a cause for his location had been brought against him not only by one presiding elder, but by three. He said next that in making his defense he had put in writing what he had to say.

He referred first in his written account to the disorganized condition of a church which he had served recently, and of how the ill-feeling existing between some of the members had been a great hindrance in the progress of the work which he had attempted to do. He cited as one instance an official member of the church, whose dealing in real estate transactions had been such as to cause him to be considered dishonest, and that he, as his pastor, had felt that man should be removed, and some one else be elected in his place. He said that he had consulted Dr. Potts about the matter, and that Dr. Potts advised against the removal of the official. He cited next an instance where he had received word from Dr. Potts that ten candidates at one place desired to unite with the church, and that when he went to find them he could find only one candidate, and he had not yet united with the church. He said he was giving this simply as information and not with the desire to question his word.

He then produced a letter which he had received from Dr. Potts, and said, "and this letter is false from start to finish."

This expression was met with opposition by several members of the conference, who claimed such charges should not be allowed to be made by one preacher against another at the conference floor, but that before a committee was the proper place for them to be made, if the making of charges was necessary. Bishop Denny held that a preacher recommended for location against his will, had the right to make his defense on the conference floor.

The hour for the memorial service as the order of the day having arrived, Mr. Vallant retired from the floor, and this matter of his defense against location will be resumed at a later session of the conference.

Contrary to the expectation of many visitors present when the order of the day arrived for the consideration of the resolution with regard to granting to the women of the church equal right with the laity, but in keeping with the expectation of many of the members of the conference, the whole matter was laid on the table without discussion.

W. W. Royall read again the resolution on this question that he had read on Thursday. After the reading, Dr. Royall spoke to the question, and in beginning his remarks, he said: "I am in favor of granting to these Godly women all the rights which they are seeking." He said further that what he had to say was not to "clear the ground" for what might be said on this great question and avoid misunderstanding. He called attention to the fact, first, that the public generally does not understand the differences between the annual conference and the general conference, and does not know that only the general conference is the law-making body of the church.

He said further that he hoped no lengthy discussion of this subject would ensue, and said that his connection with it was not of his seeking and not of his avoiding. The question involved in the resolution, he said, was simply the request from 110,000 women for 100,000 men of the church to give them rights somewhat correlative with those which the men enjoy.

Bishop Denny asked the question if the granting the right of the pulpit to the women was included in the rights of the laity involved in the resolution.

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MUCH PATRIOTISM IS MISDIRECTED

Mrs. Andrew J. Montague Eloquent Appeal for Home to Needy Confederate Women in Richmond, and Daughters of Confederacy May Take Over Management.

Washington, November 15.—The United Daughters of the Confederacy, in convention here today, voted unanimously to hold the 1913 convention in New Orleans. The New Orleans delegation made a vigorous campaign for the honor, and when the final vote came won without opposition. The New York delegation made an effort to secure the convention for New York City, but when it became apparent that sentiment among the delegates was strongly in favor of the Louisiana city, the New Yorkers withdrew.

To-day's sessions of the convention were but meagrely attended, many of the delegates making the trip to Annapolis, where they were entertained by Governor Goldsborough, of Maryland, and the Maryland Division of the Daughters of the Confederacy. The afternoon and evening sessions were devoted largely to the routine reports of committees. Scheme to Raise Funds. A general scheme to raise funds for the Confederate monument in Arlington Cemetery was adopted to-day by the convention. The convention passed a resolution requesting that each member of the organization contribute 50 cents to the fund during the next year. This would raise enough money to complete the monument. Colonel Hilary A. Herbert, chairman of the executive committee of the Arlington Confederate Monument Association, presented a report to the convention showing about \$25,000 remained to be supplied for the building of the monument. The plan for raising the fund was immediately evolved.

Matthew D. Scott, president-general of the Daughters of the American Revolution, was a guest of the convention, and made a brief speech urging co-operation between the Daughters of the Revolution and the Daughters of the Confederacy.

The convention gave a rising vote of thanks to President Taft for his efforts in connection with the Arlington Monument. After an eloquent address to-day by Mrs. Andrew Jackson Montague, of Virginia, the convention voted to authorize a committee to investigate the advisability of the United Daughters taking over the management of the Home for Needy Confederate Women at Richmond. Mrs. Montague earnestly told the convention that the care of the aged women of the Confederacy was of much more merit than the expenditure of "misdirected patriotism" in the erection of monuments and mausoleums to the dead. A resolution by Mrs. Lizzie G. Henderson, of Alabama, directed the president-general to appoint a committee to confer with the trustees of the home with a view to taking over the home. Mrs. Montague, treasurer of the committee on the Shiloh battlefield monument, presented the report of the Shiloh fund. She reported \$17,356.23 collected for the erection of the Shiloh monument, which will cost \$50,000. An appeal for more funds was made, and a number of contributions and pledges were received.

Reports from various Confederate homes and museums were received and a number of accessions to the Confederate Museum at Richmond, were reported. Miss Sally Archer Anderson, of Virginia, pleaded for the support of the daughters in the maintenance of the Richmond museum.

To-night a presentation of a wealth of flowers to Mrs. Frank G. Odenheimer, the presiding vice-president of the convention. The reports of committees were then continued.

Meanwhile, another round of social functions occupied the delegates, and there were many empty seats in the convention hall. A reception to the daughters was given at the Pan-American Building by John Barret, director-general of the Pan-American Union. The general officers of the organization and a number of Washington society women were in the receiving line. A reception was also held for the daughters by Camp 171, United Confederate Veterans, at the Confederate Memorial Home.

To-morrow, the daughters will elect officers and visit the home of George Washington at Mount Vernon. The officers of the organization will undoubtedly all be re-elected.

WELCH IS CONVICTED

Jury Finds Him Guilty of Killing "Tar Party." Norwalk, Ohio, November 15.—The jury in the case of Ernest Welch, charged with participating in the tar party of Minnie La Valley at West Clarkfield on the night of August 26, to-night returned a verdict of guilty of assault and battery. Welch was the first to be tried of six men indicted on a charge of "riotous conspiracy."

The jury found the defendant guilty, as charged, under one count of assault and battery, and not guilty of the other seven counts of "riotous conspiracy."

The jury, out about six hours, recommended the maximum penalty, \$250 fine and six months' imprisonment in the workhouse. Sentence, however, was not passed, and Welch was released. He had been indicted for the same offense, but his family was in the courtroom to-night. Cases against the other five defendants are expected for the morning have yet to be called.

Before the Dead



MRS. ANDREW J. MONTAGUE.

CAMPAGNING FOR 200,000 PEOPLE ACCUSED GUNMAN PRESENTS ALIBI

Chamber to Back Annexation of 45,000 People and New Suburbs.

ADDS FIVE SQUARE MILES DEFENSE'S CASE COMPLETE

Active Movement for Immediate Annexation to Start in Ten Days.

That a well-organized, responsible campaign for the immediate annexation of five square miles of suburban territory and 45,000 inhabitants will be actively initiated within ten days by the Chamber of Commerce, became known yesterday. Having assurances that the new City Council is favorably disposed toward a liberal policy of expansion, the chamber will organize a committee to work with the Council and to co-operate with the territory knocking at Richmond's door for admission, in the hope that an amicable and satisfactory agreement can be reached between the several parties.

Should the territory immediately adjacent to the city limits, including Swanboro, Woodland Heights, Montrose Heights, Chestnut Hill, Highland Park, Barton Heights, Ginter Park and territory to the west of the city, be assimilated as is proposed, Richmond would then have a total area of about fifteen square miles—one of which is water—as compared to forty square miles for Birmingham, and twenty-five miles for Atlanta. Based on the ratio of increase shown by the last census, W. T. Dabney, business manager of the Chamber of Commerce, estimates that the present population of Richmond is about 132,000.

200,000 in 1915. With the territory as proposed annexed, this would give Richmond a 200,000 population at a conservative estimate in 1915, which would probably mean 225,000 at the next census taking. These figures, astounding as they sound, are based on actual census taking of the Hill Directory Company and the returns of the census of 1910. Conservatively estimated, the five square miles of territory immediately bordering on the city limit, contain 45,000 people, but it is probable that a census would actually show a greater population than this.

The determination to support the requests for annexation already made by many of these suburbs was reached by the Chamber of Commerce only after mature deliberation and careful study of conditions had disclosed the necessity for expansion. According to statistics, Richmond is the most densely populated city in the United States, with the possible exception of Paterson, N. J., which is directly responsible for the existing high rents.

Need More Homes.

The experience of other American cities has shown that a liberal area only can supply homes for the masses. In efforts to attract manufacturing concerns to Richmond, the chamber has time and time again been unsuccessful because the investors report rents too high in Richmond for their operators to obtain homes. Until Richmond can offer manufacturing plants homes for their operators at reasonable rents, adjoining the plants, the chamber will continue to meet with rebuffs. Having succeeded in convincing the suburbs that Richmond is willing to act with the utmost fairness toward them and to make such allotments of improvements as are consistent with good sense, the chamber has reduced the demands of the territory to be annexed to a minimum. It will be the work of the committee to show the suburbs that exorbitant demands will absolutely ruin the hope of annexation, to point to the recent annexation of Manchester and the fidelity with which Richmond has acted toward its new territory, and to reduce the demands of the settlements to be admitted to a state that will appeal to the Council.

The campaign will be taken up in earnest, to be pressed with the vigor which the chamber puts behind all public enterprises it undertakes, and will not be allowed to flag. There are many efforts to regain his liberty.

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WILSON TO CALL EXTRA SESSION EARLY IN SPRING

Definite Announcement of His Intention Made.

HE PUTS AN END TO SPECULATION

Feels That Benefits of Tariff Revision Should Not Be Delayed and That Business Should Know What Schedules Are to Be Changed as Soon as Possible.

New York, November 15.—Governor Woodrow Wilson announced to-day that immediately after his inauguration as President of the United States he would call an extraordinary session of Congress to convene not later than April 15 for the purpose of revising the tariff.

The President-elect will sail from Bermuda at 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon for a vacation and will return December 16. To set at rest the meantime speculation as to what would do with regard to tariff revision, he issued the following statement:

"I shall call Congress together in an extraordinary session not later than April 15. I shall do this not only because I think that the pledges of party ought to be redeemed as promptly as possible, but also because I believe it to be in the interest of business and of the country to have the tariff law put in force as early as possible. Beyond this brief announcement Governor said he had nothing further to say. Most of the opinions he received from public men seemed to be in favor of an early session, he declared.

Opposes Long Delay. The Governor did not intend to press himself about an extra session so soon after his election. Although he has favored the idea of an extra session, the present session would not bring the new tariff law into effect until after the session of 1913. He is expected to spend more time in discussing public opinion. With the tariff to be consumed in discussion, the error felt that if an extra session were called, the benefits of tariff revision would be postponed for nearly two years.

Throughout the campaign he reiterated that he desired an immediate revision of the tariff, and that Democratic leaders know well how to proceed about it. Governor was impressed by the statement also that with an early announcement of an extra session in 1913, the extra session could be taken out of the campaign, that much of the preliminary work could be worked out before Congress convened on April 15. The Governor was prompted incidentally in his early announcement by the fact that many members of Congress are desirous of arranging for accommodations in Washington for the extra session. Although the President means to rest, he is expected to give a good deal of time to quiet thought about the tariff issues that face him. He is expected to make an annual message to the Jersey Legislature, and will do an extensive reading on tariff, monopolies, banking and currency reforms and other issues.

The Governor came to New York tonight to attend to his duties. He is expected to have his conferences while in the city, and seemed fully confident that he would not be disturbed by any callers while resting in the hotel. All the prominent men in the city, however, the Governor said, his intention of postponing consideration of political subjects his return.

Feels Like Dancing. "I'll feel like dancing a jig when I get aboard that boat," said the President-elect, as he left Princeton accompanied by Mrs. Wilson and three daughters. Oddly enough, there was a special car on the same route from Philadelphia to New York, carrying sixteen business men, one of whose number was predicted to be elected this year. Charles P. Prettyman, a real estate man of Philadelphia, who won the bet, was to spend \$1,500 for a dinner last night for a party of sixteen and his friends. The Governor called on him and learned of the affair.

The President-elect will sail on steamship Bermudian, one of the star boats plying between New York and Hamilton, Bermuda. The Wilson family, a strong family of three servants, will be in the ship. The President-elect will be accompanied by his wife and three daughters. The President-elect has issued a call for a remote part of one of the islands where many a season heretofore spent his vacation. Immediately upon the Governor of the island request him to consider his presence Bermuda entirely informal and casual.

How News in England. Washington, November 15.—The approval was voted in circles to-night over President Wilson's announcement.

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

JOHNSON AT LIBERTY

Secure Pardon Finally Succeeds in Securing Bail. Chicago, November 15.—Jack Johnson, the negro pugilist, accused of violation of the Mann white slave act, was released from custody in bonds of \$20,000.

The sureties accepted were the pugilist's mother, Tiny Johnson, and Matthew S. Baldwin, real estate dealer. Johnson was taken to the county jail last Friday, and since then had made many efforts to regain his liberty.